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PPLICATION NO.	.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/831,452		06/10/2001	Kazuo Sugamura	2001-0572A	4276
513	7590	06/07/2005		EXAMINER	
		ND & PONACK, L	LEE, BETTY L		
2033 K STREET N. W. SUITE 800				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHING	STON, D	C 20006-1021	1647		
			DATE MAILED: 06/07/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	Office Action Commence	09/831,452	SUGAMURA ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Rachel K. Hunnicutt	1647				
7 Period for F	the MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	appears on the cover sheet with t	the correspondence address				
THE MA - Extension after SIX - If the peri - If NO per - Failure to Any reply	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE ILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIOns of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a good for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by significant the maximum adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply n. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3teriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS tatute, cause the application to become ABANI	be timely filed 0) days will be considered timely. 6 from the mailing date of this communication. DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠ Re	esponsive to communication(s) filed on <u>2</u>	28 February 2005.					
2a) <u></u> ⊤h	is action is FINAL . 2b) 🖾	This action is non-final.					
•	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition	of Claims						
4a) 5)□ CI 6)⊠ CI 7)□ CI	aim(s) 1-3 and 5 is/are pending in the apole of the above claim(s) is/are with aim(s) is/are allowed. aim(s) 1-3 and 5 is/are rejected. aim(s) is/are objected to. aim(s) are subject to restriction are	drawn from consideration.					
Application	Papers						
9) 🗌 The	e specification is objected to by the Exar	niner.					
10)∐ Th	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Ар	plicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyance.	. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	placement drawing sheet(s) including the co e oath or declaration is objected to by the		•				
Priority und	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a) / 1.[2.[3.[Certified copies of the priority docum	nents have been received. nents have been received in Appl priority documents have been rec ireau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)							
2) Notice of 3) Informati	References Cited (PTO-892) Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 on Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE o(s)/Mail Date) Paper No(s)/M	nmary (PTO-413) fail Date mal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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RESPONSE TO AMENDMENT

Applicant's amendment filed February 28, 2005 is acknowledged. Claims 1 and 3 are amended. Claims 1-3 and 5 are pending and under consideration. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code, not included in this action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections Withdrawn

The rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yu et al. (1997), Genome Res. 7(4): 353-358, is withdrawn because Yu et al. do not teach GenBank Accession No. AF052135 in the Genome Res. article.

New Grounds of Rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1 is drawn to an isolated human protein hAMSH "which is a signal transduction molecule for cell proliferation". Claim 3 is drawn to cDNA encoding a human protein hAMSH "which is a signal transduction molecule for cell proliferation". The specification does not teach what signals are transduced such that cell proliferation is increased or decreased. Claims 2 and 5 are rejected as being dependent on claims 1 and 3. This rejection could be obviated by deleting the language "which is a signal transduction molecule for cell proliferation".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 2 and 3 are newly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yu et al. (NCBI Accession No. AF052135, August 5, 1998). Claim 2 is drawn to an isolated gene encoding a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. Claim 3 is drawn to a hAMSH cDNA encoding a human protein hAMSH having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. AF052135 encodes a protein that is 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 1. Even though Yu et al. do not mention that AF052135 encodes a signal transduction molecule for cell proliferation, such function would be an inherent property of the encoded protein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

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claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu et al. Claim 5 is drawn to a recombinant vector containing hAMSH cDNA encoding a human protein hAMSH having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. Yu et al. teach the cDNA sequence encoding a human protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, however Yu et al. do not teach a recombinant vector containing the sequence. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to construct a vector comprising the sequence as taught by Yu et al. One of skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it is a common laboratory technique to engineer such vectors for purposes of amplification of the sequence or for studying the encoding polypeptide. Thus, claim 5 is obvious over Yu et al.

Conclusion

NO CLAIMS ARE ALLOWED.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachel K. Hunnicutt whose telephone number is (571) 272-0886. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda Brumback can be reached on (571) 272-0961. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RKH 5/25/05

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